

Schmidst

827255

=> dis his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:10:59 ON 31 AUG 2001)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:11:27 ON 31 AUG 2001

=> e therapeutic agent/ct 5

E#	FREQUENCY	AT	TERM
---	-----	--	-----
E1	5	2	THERALITES/CT
E2	0	1	THERAPEUTIC/CT
E3	0	-->	THERAPEUTIC AGENT/CT
E4	0	2	THERAPEUTIC AGENTS/CT
E5	0	2	THERAPEUTIC AGENTS, MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION/CT

=> e e4+all/ct

E1	0	-->	Therapeutic agents/CT
E2	8249	USE	Drugs/CT
***** END***			

=> e asialoglycoprotein receptor/ct 5

E#	FREQUENCY	AT	TERM
---	-----	--	-----
E1	0	3	ASIALOGANGLIOSIDES/CT
E2	0	1	ASIALOGLYCOPEPTIDE/CT
E3	0	-->	ASIALOGLYCOPEPTIDE RECEPTOR/CT
E4	196	22	ASIALOGLYCOPEPTIDE RECEPTORS/CT
E5	0	1	ASIALOGLYCOPEPTIDE-BINDING/CT

=> e e4+all/ct

E1	331	BT4	Proteins, general/CT
E2	177763	BT3	Proteins, specific or class/CT
E3	225079	BT2	Receptors/CT
E4	1966	BT1	Protein receptors/CT
E5	196	-->	Asialoglycoprotein receptors/CT
		HN	Valid heading during volume 126 (1997) to present.
E6		OLD	Proteins (L) asialoglycoprotein-binding/CT
E7		OLD	Proteins, specific or class (L) asialoglycoprotein-binding/CT
E8		OLD	Proteins, specific or class (L) asialoglycoprotein-binding, H1/CT
E9		OLD	Proteins, specific or class (L) asialoglycoprotein-binding, H2/CT
E10		OLD	Receptors (L) asialoglycoprotein/CT
E11		OLD	Sialoglycoprotein receptors (L) asialosialoglycoprotein/CT
E12		UF	Asialoglycoprotein-binding glycoproteins/CT
E13		UF	Asialoglycoprotein-binding proteins/CT
E14		UF	Asialoprotein receptors/CT
E15		UF	Galactose receptors/CT
E16		UF	Glucoproteins (L)
asialoglycoprotein-binding/CT			
E17		UF	Glycoproteins (L)
asialoglycoprotein-binding/CT			

E18	UF	Glycoproteins, specific or class (L) asialoglycoprotein-binding/CT
E19	UF	Proteins (L) asialoglycoprotein receptor/CT
E20	UF	Receptors, galactose/CT
E21	UF	Sialoglycoproteins (L) asialo-, receptors/CT
E22	RT	Glycoproteins, specific or class/CT
***** END***		

=> s e5-22

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196 "ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN RECEPTORS"/CT
456770 PROTEINS/CT
755 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
300 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS/IT
860 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
    ((ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN OR ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS)/IT)
304786 BINDING/IT
109 BINDINGS/IT
304845 BINDING/IT
    ((BINDING OR BINDINGS)/IT)
30 "PROTEINS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN-BINDING"/CT
177763 "PROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS"/CT
755 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
300 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS/IT
860 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
    ((ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN OR ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS)/IT)
304786 BINDING/IT
109 BINDINGS/IT
304845 BINDING/IT
    ((BINDING OR BINDINGS)/IT)
17 "PROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN-BINDING"/CT
177763 "PROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS"/CT
755 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
300 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS/IT
860 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
    ((ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN OR ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS)/IT)
304786 BINDING/IT
109 BINDINGS/IT
304845 BINDING/IT
    ((BINDING OR BINDINGS)/IT)
6881 H1/IT
5 "PROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN-BINDING,
H1"/CT
177763 "PROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS"/CT
755 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
300 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS/IT
860 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
    ((ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN OR ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS)/IT)
304786 BINDING/IT
109 BINDINGS/IT
304845 BINDING/IT
    ((BINDING OR BINDINGS)/IT)
10613 H2/IT
2 "PROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN-BINDING,
H2"/CT
225079 RECEPTORS/CT

```

755 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
300 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS/IT
860 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
((ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN OR ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS)/IT)
495 "RECEPTORS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN"/CT
129 SIALOGLYCOPROTEIN RECEPTORS/CT
115 ASIALOSIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
115 "SIALOGLYCOPROTEIN RECEPTORS (L) ASIALOSIALOGLYCOPROTEIN"/CT
0 "ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN-BINDING GLYCOPROTEINS"/CT
0 "ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN-BINDING PROTEINS"/CT
0 "ASIALOPROTEIN RECEPTORS"/CT
0 "GALACTOSE RECEPTORS"/CT
0 GLUCOPROTEINS/CT
755 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
300 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS/IT
860 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
((ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN OR ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS)/IT)
304786 BINDING/IT
109 BINDINGS/IT
304845 BINDING/IT
((BINDING OR BINDINGS)/IT)
0 "GLUCOPROTEINS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN-BINDING"/CT
60241 GLYCOPROTEINS/CT
755 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
300 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS/IT
860 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
((ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN OR ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS)/IT)
304786 BINDING/IT
109 BINDINGS/IT
304845 BINDING/IT
((BINDING OR BINDINGS)/IT)
4 "GLYCOPROTEINS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN-BINDING"/CT
35498 "GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS"/CT
755 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
300 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS/IT
860 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
((ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN OR ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS)/IT)
304786 BINDING/IT
109 BINDINGS/IT
304845 BINDING/IT
((BINDING OR BINDINGS)/IT)
2 "GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L)
ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN-BINDING
"/CT
456770 PROTEINS/CT
755 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
300 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS/IT
860 ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN/IT
((ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN OR ASIALOGLYCOPROTEINS)/IT)
202205 RECEPTOR/IT
330579 RECEPTORS/IT
366576 RECEPTOR/IT
((RECEPTOR OR RECEPTORS)/IT)
15 "PROTEINS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN RECEPTOR"/CT
0 "RECEPTORS, GALACTOSE"/CT

8087 SIALOGLYCOPROTEINS/CT
 1587 ASIALO/IT
 330579 RECEPTORS/IT
 144 "SIALOGLYCOPROTEINS (L) ASIALO-, RECEPTORS"/CT
 35498 "GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS"/CT
 L1 36179 ("ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN RECEPTORS"/CT OR "PROTEINS (L)
 ASIALOGLYCOP ROTEIN-BINDING"/CT OR "PROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L)
 ASIALOGLY COPROTEIN-BINDING"/CT OR "PROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L)
 ASIALO GLYCOPROTEIN-BINDING, H1"/CT OR "PROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS
 (L) ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN-BINDING, H2"/CT OR "RECEPTORS (L)
 ASIALOG LYCOPROTEIN"/CT OR "SIALOGLYCOPROTEIN RECEPTORS (L)
 ASIALOSIALOG LYCOPROTEIN"/CT OR "ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN-BINDING
 GLYCOPROTEINS"/CT OR "ASIALOGLYCOPROTEIN-BINDING PROTEINS"/CT OR "ASIALOPROTEIN
 RECEPOTRS"/CT OR "GALACTOSE RECEPOTRS"/CT OR "GLUCOPROTEINS
 (L) ASIALOGLYCO PROTEIN-BINDING"/CT OR "GLYCOPROTEINS (L)
 ASIALOGLYCOPROTE IN RECEPTOR"/CT OR "RECEPTORS, GALACTOSE"/CT OR
 "SIALOGLYCOPROTE INS (L) ASIALO-, RECEPTORS"/CT OR "GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR
 CLASS"/CT)

=> e desialylated glycoprotein alpha 1/ct

E#	FREQUENCY	AT	TERM
--	-----	--	----
E1	0	1	DESIALATED/CT
E2	0	2	DESIALATED .ALPHA.1-ACID GLYCOPROTEINS/CT
E3	0	-->	DESIALYLATED GLYCOPROTEIN ALPHA 1/CT
E4	0	1	DESIALYLATED/CT
E5	0	2	DESIALYLATED FETUINS/CT
E6	0	2	DESIALYLATED TRANSFERRINS/CT
E7	0	2	DESIALYLATION/CT
E8	0	8	DESIANTHA/CT
E9	1	7	DESIANTHA CAUDATA/CT
E10	1	7	DESIANTHA DIVERSIPES/CT
E11	0	1	DESICATA/CT
E12	0	1	DESICCANT/CT

=> e e2+all/ct

E1	0	--> Desialated .alpha.1-acid glycoproteins/CT
E2		USE .alpha.1-Acid glycoprotein (L) asialo-.alpha.1-acid/CT

***** END***

=> s e2

581	.ALPHA.1-ACID GLYCOPROTEIN/CT
1587	ASIALO/IT

376893 ALPHA/IT
 22 ALPHAS/IT
 376898 ALPHA/IT
 ((ALPHA OR ALPHAS)/IT)
 920768 1/IT
 1521827 ACID/IT
 758047 ACIDS/IT
 1976555 ACID/IT
 ((ACID OR ACIDS)/IT)
 L2 53 ".ALPHA.1-ACID GLYCOPROTEIN (L) ASIALO-.ALPHA.1-ACID"/CT

=> e target delivery/ct 5
 E# FREQUENCY AT TERM
 -- ----- -- ----
 E1 0 1 TARENTULA/CT
 E2 0 1 TARGET/CT
 E3 0 --> TARGET DELIVERY/CT
 E4 0 2 TARGET OF ANTIPROLIFERATIVE ANTIBODY PROTEINS, 1/CT
 E5 0 1 TARGETED/CT

=> e delivery/ct 5
 E# FREQUENCY AT TERM
 -- ----- -- ----
 E1 2 6 DELITSCHIA CONFERTASPORA/CT
 E2 1 DELITSCHIA WINTERI/CT
 E3 0 1 --> DELIVERY/CT
 E4 0 2 DELIVERY APP./CT
 E5 0 2 DELIVERY APP., FEEDERS/CT

=> e
 E6 149 2 DELIVERY APPARATUS/CT
 E7 0 2 DELIVERY APPARATUS (L) DISPENSING/CT
 E8 0 2 DELIVERY APPARATUS (L) DISTRIBUTING/CT
 E9 0 2 DELIVERY APPARATUS (L) FEEDERS/CT
 E10 0 2 DELIVERY APPARATUS (L) MICROPIPETS/CT
 E11 0 2 DELIVERY APPARATUS (L) PIPETS/CT
 E12 0 2 DELIVERY SYSTEMS (AGROCHEMICAL)/CT
 E13 0 2 DELIVERY SYSTEMS (PHARMACEUTICAL)/CT
 E14 0 2 DELIVERY SYSTEMS, AGROCHEM./CT
 E15 0 1 DELLA-CELLAE/CT
 E16 0 1 DELLECHIAJEI/CT
 E17 2 2 DELLENITE/CT

=> e e13+all/ct
 E1 0 --> Delivery systems (pharmaceutical)/CT
 E2 32058 USE Drug delivery systems/CT
 ***** END****

=> s e3
 'E3' NOT FOUND
 The E# entered is not currently defined.

=> s e2
 L3 32058 "DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS"/CT

=> fil reg			
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL	
FULL ESTIMATED COST	ENTRY	SESSION	
	73.44	73.59	

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:15:00 ON 31 AUG 2001
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 30 AUG 2001 HIGHEST RN 354111-05-0
 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 30 AUG 2001 HIGHEST RN 354111-05-0

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 11, 2001

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
 conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Structure search limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMIT
 for details.

```
=> s (doxorubicin or vincristine or daunorubicin or amphiphatic amine)/cn
      1 DOXORUBICIN/CN
      1 VINCRIStINE/CN
      1 DAUNORUBICIN/CN
      0 AMPHIPHATIC AMINE/CN
L4          3 (DOXORUBICIN OR VINCRIStINE OR DAUNORUBICIN OR AMPHIPHATIC
AMINE
                  )/CN
```

```
=> e avidin biotin/cn 5
E1          1 AVIDIN (CHICKEN CLONE .LAMBDA.CAV4 PROTEIN MOIETY
REDUCED) /C
                  N
E2          1 AVIDIN (CHICKEN CLONE 44 GENE AVD PRECURSOR) /CN
E3          0 --> AVIDIN BIOTIN/CN
E4          1 AVIDIN-RELATED PROTEIN 1 (CHICKEN CLONE PGAV1.8 GENE AVR1
PR
                  ECURSOR) /CN
E5          1 AVIDIN-RELATED PROTEIN 2 (CHICKEN CLONE PGAV3.7 GENE AVR2
PR
                  ECURSOR) /CN
```

```
=> e "avidin-biotin"/cn
E1          1 AVIDIN (CHICKEN CLONE .LAMBDA.CAV4 PROTEIN MOIETY
REDUCED) /C
                  N
E2          1 AVIDIN (CHICKEN CLONE 44 GENE AVD PRECURSOR) /CN
E3          0 --> AVIDIN-BIOTIN/CN
E4          1 AVIDIN-RELATED PROTEIN 1 (CHICKEN CLONE PGAV1.8 GENE AVR1
PR
                  ECURSOR) /CN
E5          1 AVIDIN-RELATED PROTEIN 2 (CHICKEN CLONE PGAV3.7 GENE AVR2
PR
                  ECURSOR) /CN
```

E6 1 AVIDIN-RELATED PROTEIN 3 (CHICKEN CLONE PGAV3.3 GENE AVR3
PR ECURSOR) /CN

E7 1 AVIDIN-RELATED PROTEIN 4/53 (CHICKEN CLONE
PGAV2H48/PGAV2H52 GENE AVR4/5 PRECURSOR) /CN

E8 1 AVIDINORUBICIN/CN

E9 1 AVIDINS/CN

E10 1 AVIDINS, D, EGG WHITE/CN

E11 1 AVIDINS, DH, EGG WHITE/CN

E12 1 AVIGEL 108/CN

=> e thiol maleamide/cn 5

E1 1 THIOL GROUP-TERMINATED NEOPRENE RUBBER/CN

E2 1 THIOL GROUP-TERMINATED SYNTHETIC RUBBER/CN

E3 0 --> THIOL MALEAMIDE/CN

E4 1 THIOL METHYLTRANSFERASE/CN

E5 1 THIOL OXIDASE/CN

=> fil medl,capplus,biosis,embase,wplids,jicst

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	15.82	89.41

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:16:26 ON 31 AUG 2001

FILE 'CAPPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:16:26 ON 31 AUG 2001
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FILE 'WPLIDS' ENTERED AT 13:16:26 ON 31 AUG 2001
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FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:16:26 ON 31 AUG 2001
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=> s (l3 or target? deliver? or drug deliver?) and (therap? agent? or
polynucleotide or cdna or protein or ribozyme or antisense dna or cytotoxic
or protein or doxorubicin or daunorubicin or amphiphat? amine or 14)

L5 1593 FILE MEDLINE

L6 11358 FILE CAPPLUS

L7 3039 FILE BIOSIS

L8 3464 FILE EMBASE

L9 844 FILE WPLIDS

L10 730 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L11 21028 (L3 OR TARGET? DELIVER? OR DRUG DELIVER?) AND (THERAP? AGENT?

OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE OR CDNA OR PROTEIN OR RIBOZYME OR ANTISENSE DNA OR CYTOTOXIC OR PROTEIN OR DOXORUBICIN OR DAUNORUBICIN OR AMPHIPHAT? AMINE OR L4)

=> s (l1 or asialoglycoprotein? receptor? or l2 or desialylated glycoprotein?) and l11

L12 11 FILE MEDLINE
L13 301 FILE CAPLUS
L14 19 FILE BIOSIS
L15 25 FILE EMBASE

EXCEEDS MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH, WILL BE SEARCHED AS 'GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPORE/CT'

EXCEEDS MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH, WILL BE SEARCHED AS 'GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPORE/CT'

EXCEEDS MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH, WILL BE SEARCHED AS 'GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPORE/CT'

EXCEEDS MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH, WILL BE SEARCHED AS 'GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPORE/CT'

EXCEEDS MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH, WILL BE SEARCHED AS 'GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPORE/CT'

L16 5 FILE WPIDS
L17 3 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L18 364 (L1 OR ASIALOGLYCOPORE/CT? RECEPTOR? OR L2 OR DESIALYLATED GLYCOPROTEIN?) AND L11

=> s l18 and (avidin(a)biotin or thiol(a)maleamide?)

L19 0 FILE MEDLINE
L20 2 FILE CAPLUS
L21 0 FILE BIOSIS
L22 0 FILE EMBASE
L23 0 FILE WPIDS
L24 0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L25 2 L18 AND (AVIDIN(A) BIOTIN OR THIOL(A) MALEAMIDE?)

=> d 1-2 cbib abs

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
1993:485515 Document No. 119:85515 Complete protection of antisense oligonucleotides against serum nuclease degradation by an **avidin-biotin** system. Boado, Ruben J.; Pardridge, William M. (Sch. Med., UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, 90024, USA). Bioconjugate Chem., 3(6), 519-23 (English) 1992. CODEN: BCCHE. ISSN: 1043-1802.

AB A complex of avidin, a cationic **protein**, and a monobiotinylated antisense oligonucleotide for the GLUT1 glucose transporter mRNA is taken up by cells in vitro and by organs in vivo via absorptive-mediated

endocytosis. In the present study, a GLUT1 biotinylated oligonucleotide-avidin construct showing complete protection against serum

3'-exonuclease-mediated degrdn. is described. 21-Mer antisense oligonucleotides complementary to nucleotides 162-182 and 161-181 of the bovine GLUT1 glucose transporter mRNA were synthesized with a 6-aminodeoxyuridine at positions 3 and 20, resp., biotinylated with NHS-biotin to yield near 5'- or near 3'-biotinylated oligonucleotide (bio-DNA), and 5'- or 3'-end radiolabeled. Serum induced a rapid degrdn. of unprotected (no avidin) [5'-32P]-5'-bio-DNA (>95% at 30 min). Avidin partially protected this construct (-31% of intact 21-mer oligo remained at 1 h). Similar results were obtained with the [3'-32P]-5'-bio-DNA; however, no degrdn. products of varying size were obsd., confirming that the degrdn. is mediated primarily by a 3'-exonuclease. Incubation of the [5'-32P]-3'-bio-DNA with serum showed a rapid conversion to the 20- and 19-mer forms (t_{1/2} apprx. 13 min). Conversely, avidin totally protected this construct against the serum 3'-exonuclease. Avidin fully protects antisense oligonucleotides biotinylated at the near 3'-terminus against serum 3'-exonuclease degrdn., and this property may be useful for avidin-mediated **drug delivery** of oligonucleotides to tissues in vivo or to cultured cells in vitro.

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

1993:247616 Document No. 118:247616 **Drug delivery** of antisense oligonucleotides and peptides to tissues in vivo and to cells using **avidin-biotin** technology. Pardridge, William M.; Boado, Ruben J. (University of California, USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9222332 A2 19921223, 43 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CS, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, MG, MN, MW, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1992-US5085 19920617. PRIORITY: US 1991-716062 19910617.

AB A compn. is disclosed for delivery of an agent to cells in vitro or to tissues or organs in vivo. The compn. comprises avidin (or an avidin fusion protein) bound to a biotinylated agent to form an **avidin-biotin-agent complex**. A method is disclosed for delivery of an agent to cells using the **avidin-biotin**-agent complex. The complex is useful in diagnostic and therapeutic methods. Biotinylated peptide DDLVP (a vasopressin analog) was taken up by brain capillary prepns. when coupled to avidin, whereas minimal uptake was obsd. without the avidin transport vector. Uptake was mediated by

the

cationic nature of the avidin rather than the attached carbohydrate. Uptake of an avidin complex with a biotinylated antisense oligonucleotide (complementary to GLUT-1 glucose transporter mRNA) is also described. Further described are the protection by avidin of biotinylated antisense oligonucleotide against degrdn. by serum exonuclease and the facilitation of uptake of biotin by a cationized rat albumin-avidin conjugate.

=> s wong, j?/au,in or wong j?/au,in;s tsang, s?/au,in or tsang s?/au,in
'IN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE

L26 1584 FILE MEDLINE

L27 1535 FILE CAPLUS

L28 2014 FILE BIOSIS

'IN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L29 1523 FILE EMBASE
L30 354 FILE WPIDS
L31 22 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L32 7032 WONG, J?/AU, IN OR WONG J?/AU, IN

'IN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L33 109 FILE MEDLINE
L34 252 FILE CAPLUS
L35 197 FILE BIOSIS
'IN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L36 106 FILE EMBASE
L37 26 FILE WPIDS
L38 4 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L39 694 TSANG, S?/AU, IN OR TSANG S?/AU, IN

=> s l32 and l39
L40 0 FILE MEDLINE
L41 0 FILE CAPLUS
L42 0 FILE BIOSIS
L43 0 FILE EMBASE
L44 0 FILE WPIDS
L45 0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L46 0 L32 AND L39

=> s (l32 or l39) and l11
L47 0 FILE MEDLINE
L48 7 FILE CAPLUS
L49 1 FILE BIOSIS
L50 1 FILE EMBASE
L51 1 FILE WPIDS
L52 0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L53 10 (L32 OR L39) AND L11

=> dup rem 153
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L53
L54 7 DUP REM L53 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d cbib abs 1-7

L54 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
2001:294884 Document No. 134:300824 Use of virulence factors of pathogens
to
improve liposomal delivery of **therapeutic agents**.
Cherwonogrodzky, John; Wong, Jonathan P.; Dininno, Vincent L.
(Canada, Minister of National Defence, Can.). U.S. US 6221386 B1

20010424, 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 782,129, abandoned.
(English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1999-251304 19990217.

PRIORITY: CA 1996-2171369 19960308; US 1997-782129 19970113.

AB Liposome-encapsulated antibiotic therapy has limited application against infectious organisms, which can sequester in non-phagocytic cells. Virulence factors of these infectious organisms, for example bacterial polysaccharides, when used in the formulation of liposomes can enhance the effectiveness of liposomes as delivery systems in the treatment of disease. In this manner, multi-functional liposomes can be developed to treat target diseases. In addn. to serving as antibiotic delivery systems, such liposomes also have an immunization effect. Thus, the liposomes can be used for both the prevention and treatment of diseases. For example, an 8.5% increase in uptake by Vero tissue culture of ciprofloxacin encapsulated in liposomes contg. Brucella abortus polysaccharides was obsd. compared to control. Uptake of liposomes with B. melitensis lipopolysaccharides (LPS) was comparable to std. liposomes, indicating that B. melitensis LPS did not affect the invasiveness of the liposomes in Vero tissue culture, nor did it prevent entry of liposomes into this tissue culture.

L54 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 1
2000:875156 Document No. 134:242526 Biodistribution characteristics of mannosylated, fucosylated, and galactosylated liposomes in mice.
Kawakami, S.; Wong, J.; Sato, A.; Hattori, Y.; Yamashita, F.; Hashida, M. (Department of Drug Delivery Research, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kyoto University, Kyoto, 606-8501, Japan). Biochim. Biophys. Acta, 1524(2-3), 258-265 (English) 2000. CODEN:

BBACAOQ.

ISSN: 0006-3002. Publisher: Elsevier Science B.V..

AB The in vivo disposition behavior and pharmacokinetic characteristics of galactosylated (Gal), mannosylated (Man) and fucosylated (Fuc) liposomes were compared in this study. For the prepn. of the glycosylated liposomes, cholesten-5-yloxy-N-(4-((1-imino-2-.beta.-d-thiogalactosylethyl)amino)alkyl)formamide and its mannosylated and fucosylated derivs. (Man-C4-Chol and Fuc-C4-Chol, resp.) were synthesized.

The glycosylated liposomes are composed of distearoylphosphatidylcholine (DSPC), cholesterol (Chol), and Gal-C4-Chol (or Man-C4-Chol or Fuc-C4-Chol) with the molar ratio of 60:35:5. After i.v. injection in mice, these three types of [3H]cholesteryl hexadecyl ether-labeled glycosylated liposomes were rapidly eliminated from the circulating blood and preferentially recovered in the liver. In contrast, DSPC/Chol (60:40)

liposomes without glycosylation were retained for a long time in the circulating blood. The uptake ratios by parenchymal cells (PC) and nonparenchymal cells (NPC) (PC/NPC ratios) for 0.5% Gal, Man and Fuc liposomes were found to be 15.1, 0.6 and 0.2, resp. The effect of predosing glycosylated proteins and liposomes on the hepatic uptake of 0.5% 3H-labeled Gal, Man, and Fuc liposomes was investigated

and

the results support the conclusion that Gal, Man, and Fuc liposomes are taken up by the liver via asialoglycoprotein receptors in PC, mannose receptors in NPC, and fucose receptors in NPC, resp. Interestingly, Gal liposomes were taken up by NPC rather than by PC at a high dose (5%).

Together with the finding that 5% Gal liposomes inhibit the hepatic uptake of ³H-labeled Fuc liposomes, this suggests that Gal-liposomes administered at a high dose will also be taken up by fucose receptors in NPC, that are considered to act as galactose particle receptors.

L54 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
1998:198231 Document No. 128:196663 Use of virulence factors of pathogens to

improve liposomal delivery of antibiotics and/or vaccines. Wong, Jonathan P.; Dininno, Vincent L.; Cherwonogrodzky, John W. (Minister of National Defence, Can.). Can. Pat. Appl. CA 2171369 AA 19970909, 21 pp. (English). CODEN: CPXXEB. APPLICATION: CA 1996-2171369 19960308.
AB Liposome encapsulated antibiotic therapy has limited application against infectious organisms which can sequester in non-phagocytic cells. Virulence factors of these infectious organisms, for example bacterial components, when used in the formulation of liposomes can enhance the effectiveness of liposomes as delivery systems in the treatment of disease. In this manner, multi-functional liposomes can be developed to treat target diseases. In addn. to serving as antibiotic delivery systems, such liposomes also have an immunization effect. Thus, the liposomes can be used for both the prevention and treatment of diseases. Liposome were prep'd. by dissolving in 2:1 chloroform:methanol the lipids phosphatidylcholine:cholesterol:phosphatidylserine in a molar ration of 7:2:1 and the lipid soln. was dried. Then 40 .mu.L of a soln. of smooth lipopolysaccharides (10 mg/mL) from Brucella melitensis was added to the above lipid mixt. followed by addn. of 2 mL of 20 mg/L ciprofloxacin and heated at 45.degree. while vortexing for 15-25 times. The lipid-antibiotic-lipopolysaccharide mixt. was sonicated and freeze-dried to obtain the liposomes of the invention. The protection of mice given multiple doses of above liposomes before infection with B. melitensis were studied.

L54 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
1997:483480 Document No. 127:140433 Degradation and Release Behavior of Dextran-Based Hydrogels. van Dijk-Wolthuis, W. N. E.; Hoogeboom, J. A. M.; van Steenbergen, M. J.; Tsang, S. K. Y.; Hennink, W. E. (Department of Pharmaceutics Faculty of Pharmacy Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences (UIPS), Utrecht University, Utrecht, 3508 TB, Neth.). Macromolecules, 30(16), 4639-4645 (English) 1997. CODEN: MAMOBX.

ISSN: 0024-9297. Publisher: American Chemical Society.
AB Dextran hydrogels were prep'd. by radical polymn. of aq. solns. of glycidyl methacrylate-derivatized dextran (dex-MA), hydroxyethyl methacrylate-derivatized dextran (dex-HEMA), and HEMA-oligolactate-derivatized dextran (dex-(lactate)HEMA), using potassium peroxydisulfate and N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine (TEMED) as the initiating system.

Dex-MA hydrogels only degraded under extreme conditions (100.degree., pH 1-3), whereas hydrogels derived from dex-HEMA or dex-(lactate)HEMA degraded fully at pH 7.2 and 37.degree., due to hydrolysis of the lactate and/or carbonate esters in the crosslinks. The degrdn. time of these gels

can be tailored from 2 days to more than 2 mo by varying the nature of the spacer, the degree of substitution of dextran (DS), and the initial water content of the hydrogels. The release kinetics of a model **protein**, IgG, from dex-(lactate)HEMA hydrogels were investigated and shown to be dependent on both the DS and the initial water content of the gel. Under certain conditions zero-order release was obsd. over a period of 10 days.

L54 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

1997:230073 Measurement and control of interaction forces between model membrane surfaces and **drug-delivery** systems.

Israelachvili, Jacob; Wong, Joyce; Kuhl, Tonya (Dept Chemical Engineering, University California, Santa Barbara, CA, 93106, USA). Book of Abstracts, 213th ACS National Meeting, San Francisco, April 13-17, BIOC-008. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C. (English) 1997. CODEN: 64AOAA.

AB A brief review will be given of the major forces that govern the interactions between vesicles, liposomes and cell-membrane surfaces, and why they are much more complex than the forces that act between inert colloidal particle surfaces. We have used a Surface Forces App. to directly measure these forces between surfaces composed of lipid bilayers,

surface polymer groups, receptor **proteins** and ligand mols., all of which are involved in the interactions that det. the efficacy of **drug-delivery** systems. Our results reveal the complexity of the overall interaction when non-specific (colloidal type) forces and specific (ligand-receptor type) binding forces act together, and how different forces govern the interaction at different time-scales and distance regimes (which in turn may also be different for approaching and sepg. surfaces).

L54 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

1996:413163 Direct determination of molecular level interactions between surface-bound **protein** receptors and tethered ligands.

Wong, Joyce Y.; Kuhl, Tonya L.; Zalipsky, Samuel; Mullah, Nasreen (Department Chemical Engineering, University California, Santa Barbara, CA, 93106-5080, USA). Book of Abstracts, 212th ACS National Meeting, Orlando, FL, August 25-29, COLL-007. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C. (English) 1996. CODEN: 63BFAF.

AB The well-known property of polyethylene glycol (PEG) to mask the immunogenicity of foreign **proteins** and artificial surfaces has led to large efforts to develop biomaterials and **drug delivery** vehicles which contain PEG on the outer surface. While this has greatly increased the biocompatibility and circulation times in vivo, the next step has been to achieve specific targeting by attaching ligands to the PEG terminus. We have studied the interactions between ligands attached to the end of polyethylene glycol and its corresponding receptor. Using the surface forces app. technique, we were able to investigate the force-distance profile and adhesion at the mol. level. The interaction forces and adhesion were qual. similar to previous studies

in which the ligand was directly attached to the surface, but we found that the addn. of the polymer resulted in recognition from a much greater sepn. distance. These results also agree well with independent studies examg. in vitro binding of Stealth liposomes with incorporated targeting

moieties.

L54 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 2
1995:947089 Document No. 123:350317 Pulmonary drug
delivery system. Wong, Jeffrey T. F.; Tam, Michael S
.C. (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong). U.S. US
5451569 A 19950919, 8 pp. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US
1994-229600 19940419.

AB The present invention provides a method of improving the efficiency of absorption into the bloodstream of **drugs delivered** through the pulmonary route. The drug is mixed with surfactant, preferably a surfactant naturally produced by the lung. This method is found to enhance the absorption of pharmaceutical compns., and in particular those comprising **protein**, e.g. insulin, or peptides, e.g. vasopressin. Insulin 40 .mu.L (200 units/mL) was mixed with 60

.mu.L

of lung surfactant (40 mg/mL) and the mixt. was administered to rats by the tracheal route and blood glucose levels against time were monitored; the surfactant increased the hypoglycemic effect of tracheally administered insulin.

=> s (11 or asialoglycoprotein? receptor? or 12 or desialylated glycoprotein?)
L55 966 FILE MEDLINE
L56 36527 FILE CAPLUS
L57 990 FILE BIOSIS
L58 796 FILE EMBASE

EXCEEDS MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH, WILL BE SEARCHED AS 'GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPORE/CT'

EXCEEDS MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH, WILL BE SEARCHED AS 'GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPORE/CT'

EXCEEDS MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH, WILL BE SEARCHED AS 'GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPORE/CT'

EXCEEDS MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH, WILL BE SEARCHED AS 'GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPORE/CT'

EXCEEDS MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH, WILL BE SEARCHED AS 'GLYCOPROTEINS, SPECIFIC OR CLASS (L) ASIALOGLYCOPORE/CT'

L59 38 FILE WPIDS
L60 123 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L61 39440 (L1 OR ASIALOGLYCOPOREIN? RECEPTOR? OR L2 OR DESIALYLATED GLYCOP
ROTEIN?)

=> s 161 and (13 or target? deliver? or therap? agent? or polynucleotide or cdna or protein or ribozyme or antisense dna or cytotoxic or protein or doxorubicin or daunorubicin or amphiphat? amine or 14)
L62 479 FILE MEDLINE
L63 24869 FILE CAPLUS

L64 417 FILE BIOSIS
L65 427 FILE EMBASE
L66 27 FILE WPIDS
L67 85 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L68 26304 L61 AND (L3 OR TARGET? DELIVER? OR THERAP? AGENT? OR
POLYNUCLEOT
CYTOTOXIC
IDE OR CDNA OR PROTEIN OR RIBOZYME OR ANTISENSE DNA OR
OR PROTEIN OR DOXORUBICIN OR DAUNORUBICIN OR AMPHIPHAT? AMINE
OR L4)

=> s 168 and (avidin(a)biotin or thiol(a)maleamide?)

L69 1 FILE MEDLINE
L70 42 FILE CAPLUS
L71 1 FILE BIOSIS
L72 1 FILE EMBASE
L73 0 FILE WPIDS
L74 0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L75 45 L68 AND (AVIDIN(A) BIOTIN OR THIOL(A) MALEAMIDE?)

=> s 175 and (liver or pulmonar? or hepat?)

L76 1 FILE MEDLINE
L77 7 FILE CAPLUS
L78 1 FILE BIOSIS
L79 1 FILE EMBASE
L80 0 FILE WPIDS
L81 0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L82 10 L75 AND (LIVER OR PULMONAR? OR HEPAT?)

=> s 175 and (liver or hepat?)

L83 1 FILE MEDLINE
L84 7 FILE CAPLUS
L85 1 FILE BIOSIS
L86 1 FILE EMBASE
L87 0 FILE WPIDS
L88 0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L89 10 L75 AND (LIVER OR HEPAT?)

=> dup rem 189

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L89
L90 8 DUP REM L89 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d cbib abs 1-8

L90 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
1997:342720 Document No. 127:64507 Two-step pretargeting methods using
improved biotin-active agent conjugates. Reno, John M.; Theodore, Louis

J.; Gustavson, Linda M. (Neorx Corporation, USA). U.S. US 5630996 A 19970520, 80 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 995,381, abandoned. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1993-122979 19930916. PRIORITY: US 1992-895588 19920609; US 1992-995381 19921223; US 1992-995383 19921223.

AB Methods, compds., compns. and kits that relate to pretargeted delivery of diagnostic and **therapeutic agents** are disclosed. In particular, methods for radio-metal labeling of biotin and for improved radiohalogenation of biotin, as well as related compds., are described. Also, clearing agents, anti-ligand-targeting moiety conjugates, target cell retention enhancing moieties and addnl. methods are discussed. The method comprises (1) administering a 1st conjugate of antibody or fragment and streptavidin and allowing time for accumulation in target tissue (tumor), and (2) subsequently administering a 2nd biotindase-resistant conjugate of biotin and DOTA deriv. (chelated with radio-metal, e.g. ^{99m}Tc or ¹⁸⁶Re). Asialoorosomucoid may be used as clearing agent for maximize targeting (tumor:blood) ratio.

L90 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
1997:121366 Document No. 126:130594 Improved delivery of diagnostic and **therapeutic agents** to a target site. Griffiths, Gary L.; Hansen, Hans J.; Govindan, Serengulam (Immunomedics, Inc., USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9640245 A1 19961219, 41 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1996-US8696 19960607. PRIORITY: US 1995-486166 19950607.

AB An in vivo method for delivering a diagnostic or **therapeutic agent** to a target site in a mammal, wherein a targeting species including a targeting moiety and a diagnostic or **therapeutic agent** or a binding site for a subsequently administered diagnostic or **therapeutic agent** conjugate, the targeting moiety having a primary binding site whereby it specifically binds to the target, is administered and allowed to accrete at the target site, is improved by injecting into the circulatory system of the mammal a clearing agent that binds to the primary binding site of the targeting species, whereby non-localized primary targeting species is cleared from circulation. The method is esp. useful in pretargeting methods because the clearing agent does not remove the primary targeting species or block secondary binding sites of the primary targeting species. Described are prepn. of streptavidin/anti-carcinoembryonic antigen antibody (IMMU-14) conjugate, prepn. of biotin-carborane-dextran conjugate, prepn. of yttrium-90-labeled p-[5-(biotinamido)pentyl(amino)thioureayl]-2-benzyl-diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (BPD), in vivo localization of Y-90-BPD

to pretargeted streptavidin-IMMU-14, localization of biotin-carborane-dextran to pretargeted streptavidin-IgG, delivery of In-111 to tumor xenografts using the invented pretargeting protocol, etc.

L90 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

1996:504894 Document No. 125:218344 Lectin-binding characteristics of glycoproteins of high- and low-metastatic murine HCa cell lines. Liu, Ji-Lin; Yan, Qiu; Zhu, Zheng-Mei (Dep. of Biochem., Dalian Med. Univ., Dalian, 116023, Peop. Rep. China). Shengwu Huaxue Zazhi, 12(3), 317-321 (Chinese) 1996. CODEN: SHZAE4. ISSN: 1000-8543.

AB Two of recently isolated murine hepatocarcinoma subclonal cell lines, HCa-F and HCa-P with high- and low-metastatic potential in lymphatic system resp., were adapted in this study. Cellular glycoproteins of the two cells were analyzed for their relationship to metastasis. After sepd. by SDS-PAGE and electroblotted to NC membranes, the total cellular glycoproteins were overlaid by five different biotin labeled lectins (WGA, Con A, PNA, UEA, SBA) and then revealed by the avidin-biotin peroxidase complex (ABC) method. No apparent difference of protein sepd. by SDS-PAGE could be seen between the two cells. The major lectin-binding glycoproteins of the cells detected are: five of Con A-binding glycoproteins of Mr .apprx.72, 80 .apprx.90, .apprx.104, .apprx.150, .apprx.200 kD which could be blocked by mannose; one of .apprx.150 kD WGA binding glycoprotein blocked by GLcNAc. There were no specific SBA-UEA- or PAN-binding glycoprotein blocked by GLcNAc. There were no specific SBA-UEA- or PAN-binding glycoproteins in these cells. Most of above detected glycoproteins were similar in amt. between the high- and low-cell lines except that the .apprx.72 kD Con A binding-band, which expressed mainly on HCa-P. This difference might be the result of oligosaccharide changes of glycoprotein.

Unexpectedly, two "avidin-binding" proteins of Mr .apprx. 79 kD and .apprx.130 kD were detectable in total cellular exts., and the amt. of the latter in HCa-f cells was apparently higher than that in HCa-P cells. The results suggested that quant. rather than qual. changes in cell surface are assocd. with the difference in metastatic behavior of murine HCa cells.

L90 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

1994:570586 Document No. 121:170586 Agents for targeted nitric oxide pathway

or nitric oxide synthase modulation for therapeutic effect. Axworthy, Donald B. (Neorx Corp., USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9416729 A1 19940804, 44 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: CA, JP; RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1994-US894 19940126. PRIORITY: US 1993-10238 19930128.

AB The present invention is directed to targeted agents capable of modulating

a nitric oxide pathway or nitric oxide synthase to achieve a therapeutic effect. Some preferred targeted agents include a targeting portion (e.g. an antibody or protein complementary to a target cell receptor) capable of delivering the agent to a target site and an effector portion (arginine or analogs or polymers thereof, heme, cytokines, corticosteroids, aminoguanidine, etc.) capable of modulating a nitric oxide pathway or nitric oxide synthase at the target site. The present invention also provides methods of modulating a nitric oxide pathway or nitric oxide synthase to achieve a therapeutic effect in a target cell

population (e.g. vascular smooth muscle cells, corpora cavernosa smooth muscle cells, endothelial cells, brain cells, liver cells). The therapeutic objective may be treatment of restenosis, treatment of septic shock, modulation of inflammation, etc.

L90 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

1994:549768 Document No. 121:149768 Detection of insulin-like growth factor binding protein-1 in cat implantation sites. Boomsma, Robert A.; Mavrogianis, Patricia A.; Fazolebas, Asgerally T.; Jaffe, Randal C.; Verhage, Harold G. (Department of Biology, Trinity Christian College, Palos Heights, IL, 60463, USA). Biol. Reprod., 51(3), 392-9 (English) 1994. CODEN: BIREBV. ISSN: 0006-3363.

AB This study was undertaken to det. whether insulin-like growth factor binding protein-1 (IGFBP-1) was synthesized by the cat uterus and placenta during implantation and pregnancy. Endometrial and placental

tissue explants from pregnant, pseudopregnant, and ovariectomized steroid-treated cats were cultured in the presence of 35S-methionine. Culture media proteins were sep'd. by one-dimensional (1-D) and two-dimensional (2-D) SDS-PAGE, transferred to nitrocellulose, and immunostained using a rabbit polyclonal antibody against baboon IGFBP-1 and a murine monoclonal antibody to human IGFBP-1. The antibody cross-reacted with a protein with an Mr = 30 000 and a pI = 5.1-5.4. Immunoreactive product was found in implantation site media

from

16 days postcoitum (PC) through the end of pregnancy, and was confined to the superficial placental/junctional zone. Immunoreactivity was not detected in non-implantation site media until 7 wk PC and was never detected in serum or in media from liver, pseudopregnant endometrium, or endometrium from steroid-treated cats. Autoradiog. and immunostaining of 2-D Western blots of culture media proteins demonstrated that implantation site and not non-implantation site tissue synthesized and released immunoreactive IGFBP-1 into the culture medium. 125Insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) specifically bound to this protein on 1-D Western ligand blots. Avidin-biotin immunocytochem. utilizing the monoclonal antibody was used to localize IGFBP-1 in paraffin sections. Specific immunostaining was obsd. in the surface and glandular epithelium of the non-site endometrium throughout pregnancy, with stromal cell staining being detected later. The placental labyrinth had widespread specific immunostaining, esp. in the syncytiotrophoblast and maternal giant cells after 4 wk; after 9 wk, immunostaining could be detected only in the giant cells. All cells in the junctional zone and the deep glandular region of the implantation

site

contained IGFBP-1 staining. The synthesis of IGFBP-1 and its release into

culture medium appears to be dependent on the process of implantation in the cat and may play an autocrine-paracrine role in the control of trophoblast growth and invasion.

L90 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

1994:503458 Document No. 121:103458 Production and characterization of monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies to human .alpha.2-HS: development of a two-site ELISA test. Akhouni, C.; Rochet, N.; Ferrua, B.; Rossi, B.

(U)

364 INSERM, Faculte de Medecine, Avenue de Valombrose, Nice, 06107/02,
Fr.). J. Immunol. Methods, 172(2), 189-96 (English) 1994. CODEN:
JIMMBG.

ISSN: 0022-1759.

AB A convenient and sensitive indirect sandwich ELISA test was developed for measuring both 63 kDa human .alpha.2-HS (Heremans Schmid) glycoprotein secreted by human **hepatoma** cell lines and the 59 kDa .alpha.2-HS species present in serum/plasma. Monoclonal and rabbit antibodies to plasma .alpha.2-HS were produced and selected by immunopptn. techniques using iodinated .alpha.2-HS or 35S-labeled .alpha.2-HS. Various monoclonal antibodies recognizing both forms of the **protein** were coated onto microtiter plates and after binding of .alpha.2-HS, biotinylated monoclonal antibodies with compatible binding or biotinylated immunopurified F(ab')2 fragments from the rabbit antiserum were added and subsequently revealed with **avidin-biotin** peroxidase complex. Formats using a rabbit detector antibody were the most sensitive and one was selected for the whole study. The test developed was capable of detecting plasma .alpha.2-HS devoid of connecting peptide and HepG2 **hepatoma** cell line derived .alpha.2-HS at the ng/mL level. The test has been used to measure levels of .alpha.2-HS in both serum and supernatants from HepG2 cell lines.

L90 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

1993:247616 Document No. 118:247616 Drug delivery of antisense oligonucleotides and peptides to tissues in vivo and to cells using **avidin-biotin** technology. Pardridge, William M.; Boado, Ruben J. (University of California, USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9222332 A2 19921223, 43 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CS, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, MG, MN, MW, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1992-US5085 19920617. PRIORITY: US 1991-716062 19910617.

AB A compn. is disclosed for delivery of an agent to cells in vitro or to tissues or organs in vivo. The compn. comprises avidin (or an avidin fusion **protein**) bound to a biotinylated agent to form an **avidin-biotin-agent** complex. A method is disclosed for delivery of an agent to cells using the **avidin-biotin**-agent complex. The complex is useful in diagnostic and therapeutic methods. Biotinylated peptide DDLVP (a vasopressin analog) was taken up by brain capillary prepns. when coupled to avidin, whereas minimal uptake was obsd. without the avidin transport vector. Uptake was mediated by

the cationic nature of the avidin rather than the attached carbohydrate. Uptake of an avidin complex with a biotinylated antisense oligonucleotide (complementary to GLUT-1 glucose transporter mRNA) is also described. Further described are the protection by avidin of biotinylated antisense oligonucleotide against degrdn. by serum exonuclease and the facilitation of uptake of biotin by a cationized rat albumin-avidin conjugate.

L90 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE

DUPPLICATE 1

90185573 Document Number: 90185573. PubMed ID: 2312054. Antibodies against the **hepatic asialoglycoprotein receptor** perfused in situ preferentially attach to periportal

liver cells in the rat. McFarlane B M; Sipos J; Gove C D; McFarlane I G; Williams R. (Liver Unit, King's College Hospital, London, U.K.) HEPATOLOGY, (1990 Mar) 11 (3) 408-15. Journal code: GBZ; 8302946. ISSN: 0270-9139. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.

AB Autoantibodies reacting with the galactose-specific **hepatic asialoglycoprotein receptor**--a liver-specific component expressed on the surfaces of hepatocytes--are often found in patients with chronic active **hepatitis** of presumed autoimmune origin. As part of an investigation into whether these anti-**asialoglycoprotein receptor** antibodies might be involved in the development of periportal **liver** damage in chronic active **hepatitis**, livers of ether-anesthetized rats were perfused in situ with polyclonal guinea pig anti-rabbit **asialoglycoprotein receptor** or murine monoclonal anti-human galactose-specific **hepatic asialoglycoprotein receptor** antibodies in excess at less than 8 degrees C or, as a control, with guinea pig anti-human plasma protein antibodies or normal guinea pig serum. Rapid (1 min) antegrade (by way of portal vein) or retrograde (through **hepatic** veins by way of vena cava) perfusions were performed in a nonrecirculating (once-through) mode in Ca⁺(+)-free medium. Blocks of **liver** tissue were immediately snap-frozen and the distribution of the antibody examined in cryostat sections by using an avidin-biotin immunohistochemical technique. In all of the perfusions with anti-**asialoglycoprotein receptor** (six antegrade, seven retrograde), the antibodies were found to be prominently and almost exclusively deposited on **liver** cells in the periportal areas. No deposition of immunoglobulins was detected in **livers** perfused with the control guinea pig sera. The findings suggest that the **asialoglycoprotein receptor** is expressed at high density mainly on cells in zone 1 of the **hepatic** lobule, and this may have implications for the development of periportal **liver** damage in chronic active **hepatitis**.

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